

## THE HOBO ALMOST GONE FROM COUNTRY

OLD TIME ARMY OF TRAMPS THING OF THE PAST.

### Result of Prohibition?

Prosperous Times of Past Few Years Cut Big Figure—No Loafers Except Those Who Prefer Idleness.

The American hobo is rapidly becoming extinct. Reports from western railroad centers indicate that at the present rate the genuine Weary Willie, hordes of whom traversed the country up to a couple of years ago, will soon be as great a curiosity as the buffalo.

His passing has been from a vastly different reason, however. No tragedy lurks in the background; no pathos tinges the tale on the disappearing knight of the road. The hobo has not been hunted to death. He has been transformed into an industrial citizen, or at least is now so classified.

Incredible as it may seem to some, thousands of men who a few years ago were full fledged tramps, beating their way from town to town, filling county jails and working spasmodically on farms when compelled by necessity to do so, are today in prosperous circumstances.

They have deserted the life of wandering to take up steady, profitable work in cities. They have exchanged the tattered habiliment of the scarecrow for modish, costly clothing, "purple and fine linen." Instead of crowding around the jungle fires in railway yards, skulking from the police, they are today living in hotels or in their own homes, many reunited with families whom they had deserted years ago. "Mulligan" doesn't fill the soul of the transformed hobo with content today. In its place he is living on the fat of the land.

### What Put Them on New Road.

The great war, which brought such incalculable suffering and desolation to the civilized world was very kind to the American tramp. It proved a melting pot in which many of them, enlisted in the ranks as fighting men, were refined. Other thousands were literally taken by the throat by military necessity and put to work. After a few months, the habit of industry formed, life looked differently to them and they graduated once and for all from the vagabond to the producing element of society. A small number have dropped from the ranks, faithful to their old lazy instincts.

The good fortune of the hobo has spelt despair and great vexation of spirit to western farmers. In "the good old days" the farmers largely depended upon the itinerant help that dropped or was thrown off the freight trains, or who happened to like the look of the place in passing. Today the farm is looking in vain for such help. The tramps who once were willing to work for him for a week or two are now working at trades in cities, drawing big wages, or in business for themselves and flourishing like a green bay tree. It is impossible to get tramps to work in the country now. The few tramps on the road, if they feel like working, head for the nearest big city, and there find work at pay two or three times as big as the farmers can offer.

Communities such as Aberdeen, S. D., report that the tramp farm hand is no more known in the land. He neither works there nor is he arrested and put in the "cooler" as was his wont of the dear dead past.

Jailer Neuman, custodian of the "Hotel Abandon" at St. Paul, reports that his old customers are few and far between today. He gives the war credit for the change to a large extent, and says that the passing of the saloon has also helped in the work of reclamation.

Captain James Hussey, special agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Indianapolis, takes the same view, holding that when the hoboes who went to war learned that they were useful and acquired habits of cleanliness and regularity and discipline, they passed through the door into a new life, and closed the door behind them.

Social welfare workers at Lincoln, Neb., report that they receive an average of only nine appeals for help a month from tramps as against two hundred calls three years ago. They say that prohibition and shortage of labor have already been responsible for the improvement.

Chief of Detectives Mooney, of Chi-

## HOME DEMONSTRATION DEPT. Miss Emma Jane Varn, Home Demonstration Agent.

Now that the hatching season is about over, one way in which our housekeepers can save money is by preserving the surplus eggs in water-glass. This is a preparation that seals the egg and prevents contact with the air, thus preventing spoilage. The idea is to put these eggs up when they are cheap for use during the fall and winter months when they are scarce and high. The best results are obtained when the eggs are added to the solution each day and one is sure then that they are fresh. The quality of the eggs must be good as one bad egg will spoil several dozen or all in the container. If there is any doubt as to the freshness of the egg do not use it. Use only those that you are sure are absolutely fresh.

This is very easy for those who have their own eggs, but the housekeeper who has no hens and has to get the eggs from others must use more care. It is usually possible to get them from some reliable person and put them in the solution a few days after they are laid. The freshness of the eggs if doubtful can be determined by candling.

A clean stone jar is the best container, although the Mason fruit jars may be used. An eight-gallon jar will hold about eighteen dozen eggs. One part of water-glass is mixed with ten parts of water that has been boiled and cooled. The jar is thoroughly cleaned and scalded and filled half full of the mixture, then the eggs added as they can be obtained. Dirty eggs should not be used. They should be put in until with about three inches of the top. Great care must be exercised that they are always covered with two inches of the solution. It is not necessary that the container be tightly sealed, but it should be shut so as to prevent evaporation. Should some evaporate simply add more boiled water that has been cooled. Eggs will keep from eight to twelve months and can be removed from the container at any time for use and more added. They should be kept in a cool place in summer and in some place where they will not freeze in winter.

### Children's Programme for April.

1. Meeting called to order, president.
2. Roll call by secretary, each member reporting work done since last meeting.
3. Minutes of last meeting by secretary.
4. Talks by agent, A. Gardening.
5. Poultry—(1) Care of baby chicks. (2) Control of lice and mites. C. Peanut—(1) Planting.
5. First lesson in sewing.

Now that organization work is completed I shall begin my regular monthly meetings with the different clubs. We shall take up our first lesson in sewing and the first article to be made is a sewing bag. For this a piece of cloth 28x10 inches will be needed. The selection of this material is left to the individual children and they may have any kind of cloth but I would suggest cretonne, linen, chambray, or something on that order. I shall write the secretary of each club the day I shall meet her club and she will tell the other members.

Just a word about control of lice and mites as this is the time of the year they begin to become troublesome. The fight to get rid of them or to prevent them should begin during this month. If this is not done a great many of the little chicks will die from them and the vitality of the whole flock lowered.

Sometimes we feel there is no effective remedy for these evils but sodium fluorid has been found to be very effective. Sodium fluorid is a white powder which can be had from any druggist. One pound of this will treat 100 hens. Apply a pinch of the powder at the base of the feathers on the head, breast, back, wings and base of tail.

Of course all poultry houses should be cleaned thoroughly and sprayed with kerosene or crude oil. White wash should also be used. I shall be glad to supply anyone interested with bulletins or order direct from Washington farmers bulletin No. 801.

cago, said that there is a great falling off in the number of beggars in that city.

"Two years ago we had 2,000 beggars here, and today I doubt if there are 100," he said in discussing the passing of the tramp.

## WIGGINS'S SLAYER CAUGHT LAST WEEK

ARTHUR DAILEY TAKEN IN BERKELEY COUNTY.

### Don Woman's Apparel

Man Hurried Away to State Penitentiary for Safe Keeping.

After a chase of more than a week Arthur Dailey, gunman, who mortally wounded Magistrate Jeff D. Wiggins in a fight at Elmore on the night of April 7 is now safely lodged in the state penitentiary at Columbia. The capture was made about daybreak Friday morning a few miles north of Pinopolis in Berkeley county more than 60 miles from the scene of his crime of a week ago. The negro was taken in hand by a group of men among whom were Policeman D. L. Sanders and Gordon Wiggins of the eastern section of Orangeburg county. At the time of his hiding in the county to the south Dailey was garbed in a woman's clothes and masquerading as a female in his attempt to make a getaway from the power of the law. Shortly after his capture Sheriff Dennis, of Berkeley county, and others rushed the man to Summerville, where he was placed aboard a Southern train and taken through this city to the penitentiary in Columbia.

### Vigil Kept.

Officers had been on the alert for the man and Sheriff R. F. Dukes, of this county, and other county officers had been constantly watching every avenue of escape for some clue of the man's hiding place. It appears that he made good his escape from the border of Orangeburg county early last week and that staying with friends in the northern portion of Berkeley county he later landed with some negro families near Cooper's store in that section. It was here that officers were given a tip that the man was in hiding and took prompt action to apprehend the outlawed man. Policeman Sanders and Mr. Wiggins were notified Wednesday night of the reported whereabouts of the negro and hastened to assist in the taking of the outlaw.

About break of day yesterday the men surrounded a house on the farm of Louis Harvey a few miles to the north of Pinopolis and ordered the man to come from his hiding. A few minutes later he emerged with both hands above his head and gave up to the guardians of the law. Prior to his emergence from the house at the command of the officers, Dailey was told that in the event of his surrender without a fight that he would be cared for and that the law would be allowed to run its course.

### In Overalls.

When he came from the house with both hands above his head Dailey wore a new suit of overalls and a new cap. While it was admitted by many in that section that he had been wearing the female apparel he was at that time garbed in the denim.

It was found that two shotguns and a heavy calibre revolver were in the bed from which the man had just arisen at the command of the officers.

A reward of \$500 had just been offered by Governor Cooper and citizens of Eutawville had also offered a like amount making a price of \$1,000 on the head of the outlawed negro. While officers of this county and citizens of the neighboring county participated in the capture it is not decided just yet to whom the reward will go. Sheriff Dennis, of Berkeley county became a party to the affair only after the negro had been captured and he had been sent for by members of the party, it was said here today.

The taking of Arthur Dailey ends a hunt which was started last week when the negro in a fight with officers at Elmore shot the late Magistrate Wiggins when he and associate officers were about to arrest Dailey on a warrant. After the affair feeling about that portion of the county became inflamed and efforts were made to find and lynch the negro. Many stories were told of his whereabouts and hunting parties were on the vigil for him in the swamp land to the south of Parler.

### Denies Shooting.

Dailey steadfastly denied any knowledge or connection with the shooting of Magistrate Wiggins, officers said and declared that he

## TELLS OF POISONING FOR BOLL WEEVIL

OPINION BY PROF. A. F. CONRADI, CLEMSON ENTOMOLOGIST.

### Position of the Experts

Conservative Use of Mixtures Recommended for Farmers of This Section.

Clemson College, April 17.—Answering inquiries from merchants as well as farmers from Charleston and other points in the coastal counties, Prof. A. F. Conradi, entomologist for the State Crop Pest Commission, has written the following carefully prepared statement applicable especially to the coastal region. Prof. Conradi, representing the commission, has had opportunity to gather information from all angles and of course desires to interpret and present it in a way to serve the best interests of the state. He is not unmindful of the mercantile interests as well as the agricultural. He says:

"1. The conditions in the Mississippi delta, where experiments for a number of years have been conducted, are very different from those obtaining in this state and we must therefore compare them with great reserve and great care before deciding on recommendations for 1920 in South Carolina. The foremost experts are not prepared to recommend a definite procedure for our state until a series of experiments have been completed under our conditions in 1920. These tests and experiments are now under consideration and preparation.

### For Charleston County.

"2. We recommend very conservative poisoning in those coastal and near-coast counties where the weevil is now entering on the third and fourth year, including the fall when it first appears. This includes Charleston county. Undertake from a few acres to not exceeding twenty-five acres. Get the best equipment absolutely safe cal-arsenate, and the necessary labor. Begin poisoning when infestation has reached approximately 20 per cent. as determined by standard methods, and proceed strictly according to the recommendations of the most experienced men on the subject. We understand that these recommendations are and will be glad to furnish them with the distinct understanding that they are recommendations only and not based on experiments and experience in this state. Be thoroughly prepared to that when once begun the schedule will be correctly completed and that not a single step is missed; otherwise, we feel sure that you are courting entire failure.

"3. Calcium arsenate may be bought from any reliable person who sells it but it should not be used by anyone until a sample has been sent to the U. S. Delta Laboratory, Tallulah, La., and the material reported by the laboratory as meeting the government specifications. This material is examined free of charge and blanks, together with instruction sheets are furnished by the above laboratory or this office.

"4. We have at this time not sufficient reason for considering the hand dusting machines seriously in cotton dusting. They have not the covering power of the traction machines. They have very limited acreage ability and in practice they are laborious and it is very difficult to keep laborers to operate them. They are mainly intended for the nooks and corners of fields which are not accessible to the traction machine. For the present they are the best available substitute for the small farmer until the less expensive traction machine for one horse can be perfected for use.

"5. None of the old types of hand dusting machines are recommended. There are several machines built on late principles which may be employed for such work for which was not on the train at the time of the tragedy. His appearances however, it was said, indicated that he had been in flight of the law and the cuts and scores over the man bore testimony to his reputation as a "scraper" in the eastern section of the county.

His trial will be held in the local courts, it is said, and will be a feature of the summer or later terms, according to statements here yesterday.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

## SCHOOL LEGISLATION AT LAST SESSION.

Education fared better at the hands of the last legislature than with any of its predecessors. In general attention may be directed to the following facts. The growing shortage of teachers has been caused by the high cost of living and better pay in other lines than teaching. This condition has been partly met by providing inducements for higher salaries in both the graded schools under the Equalizing Act, and in the high schools. Trustees are asked to avail themselves of these advantages at once. Another important act is that which permits a district to raise a tax of fifteen mills for current expenses. Formerly eight mills was the limit. In round numbers state aid for education as provided by the legislature amounts to \$1,000,000.

### State Building Aid.

This has been so changed as to grant \$50 state aid for every \$100 raised by the school, by gifts, taxes or otherwise. This increased aid is modified by the following conditions: for a one room school house not more than \$400 is available, for a two class room building not more than \$600; a school of three classrooms shall not receive more than \$800. While a school of four or more class rooms shall not receive more than \$1,000. Not more than one school in a district shall be aided during a year, except on an excellent showing. A \$50 bonus is granted in cases of consolidation. This of course is exclusive of aid granted by the county board of education. A second allotment of state aid may be granted when additions are made to the building. A new feature added is a condition that at least four acres must be in the school lot except when this is not possible.

### Medical Inspection of Teachers.

A new provision to prevent the teaching in public schools by teachers suffering from tuberculosis or other infectious disease provides that each teacher must under a penalty of not more than \$50 fine or imprisonment of 30 days, secure a certificate from a physician stating that the teacher has no open case of any infectious disease. The certificate must be in the form provided by the state board of education.

### Physical Examination of All Pupils.

In order to prevent infection, all children in the public schools must be annually examined for any infectious or contagious disease by a physician or registered nurse. A similar examination must be made by a dentist of the teeth of all pupils. The reason for this act is that when the state sets aside any money for public instruction it has a right to expect that each child shall get fair returns. This would be impossible either in the case of a child with a contagious disease breaking up the school or in the case of a child with a remediable defect losing the advantage from public instruction.

### A Dog Tax.

Somehow the news has gone abroad (Continued on page 8, column 6.)

the hand machine is intended. In practice and for the beginner not over five acres per hand machine are recommended.

"6. There are several responsible manufacturers building traction dusting machines intended to be ready for use before he dusting machines begins.

"7. It appears at present that the dusting machine will to a very great extent at least replace the spray pump, and while the various types of dusting machines will very likely become in greater demand from year to year, we cannot see at the present time that the hand machine deserves very serious consideration for cotton dusting for boll weevil control.

"8. Owing to the seriousness of the weevil pest, farmers are inclined to be over-responsive to dusting projects. In the absence of definite information to act on in 1920 there should be a strong tendency to hold back instead of pushing the poisoning. Conservatism in 1920 will multiply sales in 1921 and thereafter, while the opposite course we believe will cause many disappointments and a lack of confidence not justified.

"9. Proceed slowly on a small scale with a full knowledge that poisoning is still in the experimental stage. Otherwise it is better to let it alone and await developments this season.

"10. Have cal-arsenate examined as directed before using. Dusting will very not likely begin until latter June or early July.

"A. F. CONRADI,  
"Chief Entomologist."

## NEW YORKER KILLED AT CHURCH SERVICE

DR. JAMES MARKOE SHOT WHILE TAKING UP OFFERING.

### Insane Man Charged

Thomas W. Simpkin, Who Escaped From Asylum, Held—Tragedy at Fashionable St. George's.

New York, April 18.—Dr. James Markoe, a well known surgeon, was shot and killed today while taking up the offering at the morning service in the fashionable St. George's Protestant Episcopal church, 15th street and Stuyvesant place, in the old aristocratic district of New York.

His assailant was captured after a short chase by a group of parishoners. The prisoner gave his name first, as Thomas W. Shelley and later as Thomas W. Simpkin. The police said he told them he had escaped Thursday from the Eastern state hospital for the insane at Williamsburg, Va.

Dr. Markoe, a wealthy vestryman of the church, was a friend and personal physician to J. P. Morgan, also a parishoner there. He was 56 years old.

The church was crowded with parishoners, many of them representatives of the wealthiest families in New York, when the shooting took place. Dr. Markoe was walking down the left aisle taking up the collection while the choir was singing an anthem. As he reached the 12th pew from the rear and leaned over to pass the plate, Simpkin, who was seated next to the aisle, whipped out a revolver and fired at the physician it is said. The bullet struck him over the left eye, and he collapsed in the aisle.

### Choir Sings On.

Several women screamed and men rushed from their seats some to the aid of the physician and others in pursuit of his assailant. Simpkin, with the revolver in his hand, leaped over the body of the physician and started to run out of the church. The choir, led by Charles Safford, continued singing in an effort to quiet the congregation.

Simpkin continued shooting. His second shot, directed at members of the congregation who were pursuing him, went wild. John C. Tideman, the sexton, dropped to the floor in time to escape the third bullet which grazed the cheek of J. Morgan Jones. Simpkin then ran from the church into Stuyvesant square. George E. Brewer, M. D., was the first man to reach him. He grabbed the man's arm but Simpkin managed to wriggle himself loose long enough to fire another shot, which grazed Dr. Brewer's thigh. By that time several other members of the congregation had thrown Simpkin to the ground and were holding him down when a policeman arrived, handcuffed the prisoner and took him to the police station.

### DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE.

Clubs Called on to Meet Saturday April 24th for Organization.

County Chairman J. F. Carter is calling on the democrats of the county to meet in their various clubs on Saturday, April 24th, for the purpose of organization, etc. The meeting of the clubs will formally open the campaign for the summer. As yet there is heard no talk of politics, and so far as we have learned there is no politics adrift in the county up to this time. The prospective candidates will now begin to groom themselves for the campaign this summer, and inasmuch as everybody runs this year, there is bound to be some lively politics.

The clubs will meet at their various meeting places and elect officers, delegates, executive committee-men, etc. It is very necessary that every club in the county shall meet at the appointed time. Two new clubs have been petitioned for.

The county chairman urgently requests that there shall be a full representation of the voters at all of the club meetings.

The county convention will be held on Monday, May 3, at the court house. The advertisement of the county chairman appears elsewhere in this issue of The Herald. We suggest that all interested read the advertisement carefully.

Just received, line of Westinghouse electric irons. FAULKNER ELECTRIC SERVICE CO. ttn